

No. 138

Spearhead

30p

SPECIAL
FEATURE

BRISTOL SIGNALS



A black and white photograph showing a landscape with hills in the background and a road or path leading towards the foreground. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost stencil-like quality.

RACE WAR

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Cock-up?

From the moment that it was known that the American hostages were being held captive at the US Embassy in Teheran, military action was the only feasible option open to President Carter. From the political, diplomatic and moral point of view the subsequent rescue attempt carried out on the orders of the President was wholly justified. The only thing wrong with it was of course that it failed.

Accounts of the operation that have followed in the newspapers have laid great stress on the element of bad luck involved, and it is certainly true that luck was no less crucial to the project than Napoleon claimed it was to the quality of his generals. In this regard the weather prevailing at the time the American helicopters approached Desert One, the first stage of the assault on the Embassy, was unkind, to say

the least. This resulted in one of the helicopters losing its way and being compelled to head back to its aircraft-carrier base.

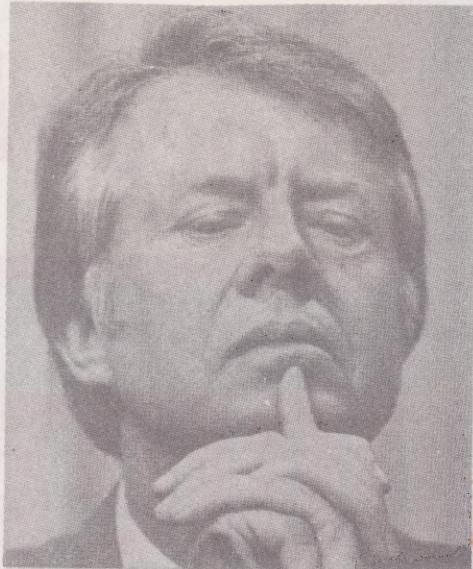
Two more helicopters were then immobilised through mechanical faults, leaving only five operational out of the original eight sent on the mission. As six was considered the minimum number for the success of the mission, it was at this point that the President called it off. The subsequent tragedy in which a further helicopter was hit by a transport aircraft did not therefore affect the proceedings but was relevant only as a commentary on the competence of some of those involved.

Two questions must be asked in retrospect: first, in view of the importance of the operation and the obvious fact that, if it flopped, it could not be repeated, were the servicing checks on the helicopters that must have taken place beforehand adequately carried out?

Secondly, is it not clear that the planners of the exercise made insufficient allowance for mechanical or other mishaps by only allocating to it two helicopters in excess of minimum requirements? Surely the US Navy must have comprehensive log records which establish the percentage probability of mechanical failures on the craft concerned. In that case sufficient reserve helicopters should have been at hand to allow for the worst contingencies.

Carter's dilemma

It is unlikely that, now this operation has proved abortive, the suggested alternative of economic and diplomatic pressures against Iran to get the hostages freed will be successful. The US Government in its



CARTER

Reaping harvest of anti-Shah policy

negotiations with Iran is dealing, not with rational people, but with fanatics. National honour and the political prestige of Ayatollah Khomeini have become focussed on the confrontation with America and the refusal of Iran in that confrontation to budge an inch. As Iran itself lurches further and further into economic and civil chaos, its leadership just cannot afford to let go of the one issue that serves to distract popular attention from this chaos and concentrate it in loyalty behind the new Imam. This fact rules out another option, which is to round up several thousands of Iranians presently in America and hold them as counter-hostages. While morally such an act could be easily justified in the circumstances, it would not be likely to achieve anything in the way of bringing Iran to its senses.

There remains only the option of full-scale military invasion of Iran - something Carter is unlikely to undertake.

One does not envy Mr. Carter in his dilemma. But neither can one exactly sympathise with him when we consider the role played by his Government and its agents in undermining the position of the former Shah of Iran.

Apposite in this regard are the words of ex-President Nixon: "In the future we must stand by our friends or we will soon find that we have none."

Low I.Q.

Returning to the question of the professional competence of the American armed forces, a recent report from Washington shed interesting light on this subject.

According to the report, there are serious doubts among the top brass of the Pentagon about the ability of many of today's American servicemen to handle the com-

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plex modern weaponry allocated to them.

One study showed that 21 per-cent of the US Army's tank gunners on duty with NATO in West Germany had no idea how to use their gunsights.

Other soldiers could not tell the difference between friendly and enemy aircraft silhouettes and others had difficulty in reading manual instructions.

One report shows that the number of army recruits in the lowest intelligence category, termed Category Four, is five times greater than previously estimated. The situation apparently is not greatly different in other services and it is estimated that this low intelligence category applies to no less than **25 per-cent** of recruits for all services nowadays.

This throws into utter confusion service regulations, which require that no more than 10 per-cent of new recruits can be drawn from this category.

Nowhere in the report was there any acknowledgement that an interconnecting factor in all this might be the huge increase in the proportion of American servicemen that are Black. This proportion now stands at the staggering figure of **one third!**

Record number of immigrants coming in

The number of immigrants coming to Britain is at a record level, says the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Figures for the third quarter of 1979 show that 49,200 people **without** British passports entered the country - the highest figure since 1966.

This news makes an absolute mockery of the Tory promises to curb immigration which played such a large part in their election victory a year ago.

It also makes a mockery of the official claim that the total number of coloureds in Britain is no more than 1,700,000.

This official figure has been sustained for many, many years and is now quite clearly lacking in any kind of credibility. If the rate for the third quarter of 1979 is kept up, it means that 200,000 immigrants **without** British passports will be entering the country every year. That in turn means a million every five years.

Granted that 49,200 is supposed to be a record figure and that figures for the previous 13 years are supposed to be lower.

But even if the average figures over those 13 years were cut to half the 49,200 figure, it would still mean that 1 million falling into the same category must have entered Britain over the past 10 years. And considering that figures for the seventies are claimed by officialdom to be significantly lower than for the sixties, this must mean well over 2 million for the sixties and sev-

enties taken together.

Add this to the number coming in in the 1950s, when immigration was reckoned to be at flood tide and the mind boggles at the numbers we would arrive at.

But that is not all. The figure of 49,200 is for immigrants **without** British passports. What will the figures be if we include those **with** British passports?

And these figures would only include first generation immigrants; they would not include people born here to immigrant parents.

Can people still believe we are exaggerating when we claim that Britain's coloured population must be at least 5-6 million?

And is it any wonder that the authorities have conveniently withdrawn questions on ethnic origin from the national census to be held this year? They're clearly terrified of the truth coming out!

Where red poison grows

Carlo Fioroni is an Italian ex-terrorist who worked for the notorious Red Brigade. He then turned state evidence and disclosed to the authorities large numbers of names and backgrounds of his former associates among the terrorist gang. His disclosures are interesting.

Fioroni names university academics, intellectuals, professionals, affluent youths with intellectual pretensions, journalists and sons of famous actors.

Ironically, he names not one single 'worker' as a participant in Italy's 'proletarian revolution'.

This confirms evidence from West Germany, where police investigations show that the red terrorist element there springs from an intellectual fringe of some 8 to 10 thousand students, lecturers and hangers on of the 'creative' world, namely philosophy and theology students and artists, supported by some 40 to 50 thousand people from the intellectual and semi-intellectual classes.

And of course Black terrorist leader Robert Mugabe, now Prime Minister of what used to be Rhodesia, was educated at a theological college.

Very similar is the evidence of Daily Telegraph columnist Colin Welch, reporting on the disgusting riot that greeted the coronation of Holland's Queen Beatrix in Amsterdam on April 30th. The riot had been advertised beforehand by left-wing groups as a 'demonstration of dock workers'. In the event, Welch wrote:-

"What actually turned up was not dock workers, so far as I could see, but about 3,000 or more punks, freaks, anarchists, reds of every shade and hangers on, spoilt and vicious children."

Welch spoke to several of the rioters and found that almost all of them spoke English - a fact that suggested that they were mostly well educated.

An apt summary of this tendency is given by On Target newsletter, published by the British League of Rights. It says:-

"The problems of terrorism and the poisoning of students' minds are inextricably mixed. They will not be resolved until governments come to power ready to hang all those who support terrorism and to destroy its breeding ground by clearing out all leftists from the universities and theological colleges."

Surplus of doctors

"How would we find the doctors for our hospitals?" is a parrot-cry that continually sounds forth whenever repatriation of coloured immigrants is advocated.

Figures now available from the British Medical Association show in fact that within five years Britain's own medical schools could be providing all the doctors we need.

The BMA is concerned now that we will have a large surplus of doctors on our hands and that some of these are going to have to go abroad or join the dole queues.

But going abroad is not as easy for our doctors now as it used to be. The countries to which they have been going are putting the barriers up against imported medical staff.

The BMA has now come up with two proposals which it has put to the Government. Although no more than half-baked, they are at least a step in the right direction. One is that no overseas doctors should be allowed to come here without a job to go to. The other is that they should have temporary work permits only (excluding doctors from the European Community).

Representatives of foreign-born doctors have already reacted angrily and accused the BMA of 'discriminatory' proposals. To this an admirable answer has been given by James Johnson, a Liverpool consultant who speaks for Britain's young hospital doctors. "Of course they are discriminatory," he says, "They are meant to be."

Well said, Dr. Johnson, and not a moment too soon!

What a laugh!

"There can be no no-go areas in Britain," says Home Secretary Willie Whitelaw in reference to St. Pauls, Bristol.

This is news, Willie, remembering that parts of Northern Ireland were allowed to remain no-go areas for months when you were Secretary of State for the Province!

BEFORE we can hope to have statesmanship in British affairs we must have a political system that encourages the emergence of statesmen to the forefront. And not only that - we must have a system that enables statesmen to work.

A reminder of this was provided in a feature in the Sunday Times magazine on April 27th in which the daily schedules of some leading Cabinet ministers were described.

Home Secretary Whitelaw was a case in point. His day, he said, started at between 6.30 and 6.45 a.m. with the red boxes. This was immediately followed by departmental correspondence, then correspondence from the Minister's constituents.

Next straight to the office at about 9.15 to 9.30. From then until 7 p.m. the whole day is taken up with meetings of various kinds. On Tuesdays and Thursdays the Home Secretary tries to get to the House of Commons for Prime Minister's question time.

So it is all the week from Monday to Friday. Then for two week-ends in every month it's travelling to the constituency, sometimes with ministerial visits and conferences on the way.

Then take Secretary of State for the Environment Michael Heseltine. He gets into his office at 8.30 a.m. and is at it non-stop till about 8 p.m. Before departing for the office he scans the day's newspapers to pick out "what seems of interest or importance."

NO TIME TO THINK

Says Heseltine, "I don't have any 'spare time', if that means time to sit and meditate."

Minister of Agriculture Peter Walker is up at 6 a.m. and dealing, like the Home Secretary, with red boxes, then breakfast, then off to the office at 8.20.

At the office there are on average 100-150 letters a day - apart from those from constituents, which are extra. This takes up all the morning, along with the job of scanning clippings from the Ministry's press department. If there's any time left during the morning - not unless - the Minister reads the papers, of which he says he's a great "skimmer through". The rest of the day seems to be filled up with meetings.

Two or three evenings of the week on average are spent at official functions. The remainder are spent "watch-

SLAVES OF THE SYSTEM

JOHN TYNDALL looks at the work schedules of our national leaders



ing something light-hearted on television."

Every Saturday is spent driving to and from the Minister's constituency in Worcestershire and attending surgery there. Some Sundays are spent on his farm.

These schedules are often cited by MPs in general and ministers in particular as evidence that they are 'earning their bread' - and so they may be if pure work rate is taken as the criterion of earnings. The divorce level among MPs is reputed to be much higher than the national average and this too could argue for the claim that politicians are ever hard at the grindstone of national affairs, dedicated to the public good at the expense of private pleasures.

One could, however, look at it another way. If, after such industry, so little is achieved in the way of national well being, something must surely be very wrong.

I believe in fact that the conditions under which our political leaders are required to work ensures that they will never be able to lead the country as it needs to be led.

Men in charge of the destinies of great nations must be men capable of perceiving the essentials of a national **strategy** - a strategy for survival, development and the furtherance of national interests and power.

For any such strategy to be formulated, national leaders must have ample time to keep themselves informed of all those developments, internal and external, that bear upon it. The mere reading of newspapers - if, as with Mr.

Walker, they even get the time to do that - is wholly inadequate to this need. A much more varied and comprehensive reading programme is required - including constant reference to history which bears upon the problems of the present day.

Then there must be time for thought and reflection on what information has been gathered - in surroundings conducive to the task, not the rush and bustle of an office occupied with daily administrative chores.

Finally there must be time for discussion - and by that I mean a coming together of the best minds able to deal with the really great national and international problems, something very different to the daily conferences over departmental details.

INCOMPATIBLE

A moment's thought should convince us that these requirements are utterly incompatible with the life of the modern parliamentarian. Of necessity he is preoccupied with the routine minutiae of running an administration and keeping his seat.

Of this we may be certain: if we do not allow our national leaders the time and the conditions to concern themselves with the great questions that matter, real power is going to pass to those outside the centre of the body who do have those facilities.

Our elected political leaders are going to be mere functionaries, making decisions themselves on only the most trivial of matters and on the really important broad national issues just putting into execution policies that have been thought out elsewhere.

Those who like to read the element of conspiracy into every situation may well assert that this is just what is intended.

The fact remains that, whether by some sinister intent or just by pure muddle, our system ensures that we are led by people who in effect are no more than glorified civil servants and clerks, immersed in the affairs that we should be paying their subordinates to do - and in turn reliant for their perspectives on the really big questions upon unelected, and often wholly anonymous, personages behind the scenes.

The system must change - if we are to be blessed with national leadership of the calibre needed to grapple with the immense problems of the modern age.

PERSONALITY AS AN EXTENSION OF IDEOLOGY

RECENT MONTHS have seen a period of introspection and self-questioning in the National Front. Much emphasis has come to be placed on building a mass movement governed by an elected elite, itself well proven by studied application to a considered and all-embracing 'ideology'.

The latter is seen as part of a necessary preliminary to the former; but presumably the general mass of the membership is of necessity to be included in the education/discussion process, since how otherwise can the membership judge who is and who is not an ideologically sound candidate for their vote at election time? If the greater part of the NF membership is not "clued up" on ideology, it is not possible for that membership to make a value judgement between who is and who is not fit for office. This brings us unavoidably to the question of whether or not a mass movement and an elected ideologically-based collective leadership are, in the real world, mutually exclusive.

Theoretically of course it sounds convincing to argue: avoid populist factions by using sound ideological criteria for leadership selection and couple this with greater emphasis on rank-and-file ideological development and refinement; then (or simultaneously) use that elite to fuel a rapidly expanding membership.

Unfortunately, the real political world is not so simple.

FIRST PROBLEM

The first problem one meets, once the ideological core is supposed to have stabilised and the balance shifts to membership recruitment, is the problem of the education of the party's new influx of refugees from establishment parties - and of the bright young minds as yet untainted by liberal consensus preconceptions. There is no guarantee that either of these groups wishes to be involved in the usually high-blown and convoluted arguments of alternative ideological principles and strategies. In fact if they come to pick up party publications and consistently find them brimming over with such theorising - which may well be on a higher intellectual plane than they can comprehend - these new recruits are likely to be quickly confused and in time "cheesed off" with the whole of nationalist politics.

On the other hand, if the party takes this sector into account and produces, along with interpretive literature, other grass-roots, activist-orientated literature with a minimum of ideology, this may be the way to catch votes and build a broad-based mass movement, but is it the way to prepare members to elect officials who are ideologically sound and not subject to populist whims of the moment? Is it not more likely that in building our mass movement we will simultaneously be sowing the seeds of a future dilution of our battle-tried ideological core?

From past experience, this core would be gradually replaced, not by the intended ideologues, but by fast rising newcomers with little ideological backbone but a good following of naive though well meaning street activists contemptuous of the bureaucratised leadership.

What the National Front cannot allow to happen is the promotion of the ideological elite it needs to the exclusion of mass appeal. Neither can it opt for mass appeal at the expense of its own revolutionary integrity. There is strong reason to believe that one may be exclusive of the other. What then is the answer to this dichotomy?

At this stage we need to look at the motivations of the people who join the NF and form the voting power-base of its leaders. Ask a member why he or she joined and the answer will come back: "I oppose coloured immigration"; "I like the party's stand for British interests against the Communists"; "The party is an active opponent of the Common Market", etc. However, none of these reasons would indicate a detailed dissection of every facet of National Front ideology. It is ridiculous to expect the new recruit to think like this and it is similarly ridiculous to expect that he or she should subsequently wish to partake in such an exercise. The mass of our recruits are ruled in their decisions by heart and not by mind, by principles and not by detailed analysis. Neither do they require an analysis to be shoved down their throats when it comes to deciding between competing leadership candidates. The intellect and finer substance of political thought are not of great interest to the British public, or even to the average NF member.



by
**Anthony C. G.
Williams**

A political programme incorporates a set of practical policies which win mass support - if they can be associated in the public mind with an emotional and symbolic stand with which it can identify. An ideology cannot in itself fulfill that purpose. We do not need to refer to election statistics to realise that parties come to power, not by appeals to cold, hard facts and to reason, but on the basis of feelings and sentiment.

This comes to the public in the form of sympathy-catching biographies of their local candidates, appeals to social and family ties and just pure slogans ("You know Labour works!", etc.) and emotional calls for further sacrifice and class unity. The voter then decides between the various groups with reference, not to the differing ideological signposts, but to the images presented by the party leaders: Thatcher, the respectable, ultra-middle-class grocer's daughter; 'Sunny Jim' Callaghan, the fatherly figure shielding the marxist Benns and Fooths; Steel, the fresh-faced young revivalist.

PERSONALITY-BASED

In other words, the appeal ultimately is **personality-based** and the party leaders survive or go under on their ability to personify in themselves the spirit of their parties' support.

This personalisation of competing political viewpoints in the age of mass politics and mass media is a gross simplification and it leads to distorted and misrepresented views gaining votes for parliamentary power. But, whether it is good or bad, the National Front cannot afford to dismiss such a factor out of hand - since it is a fact of political life. Personality-legitimised leadership is not a negation of mass support but a prerequisite of it.

People require in a political movement a figurehead with

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PERSONALITY AS AN EXTENSION OF IDEOLOGY

(Contd. from page 5)

whom they can identify or whom they can attack - someone who brings together for them the often competing aspirations of those within the party and thereby enables them more readily to pass judgement. The 'personality cult', as it has often sneeringly been called, is the result merely of adaptation to this fact and to the demands of mass support. It is no more 'Hitlerian' or 'Stalinist' than it is 'Churchillian' or 'Wilsonian'.

History proves again and again that it is not only the transient issues and problems of the day that give rise to change. History is indeed the study of competing racial, national and tribal groupings, but it is also the study of leading personalities. This is because great achievement arises only through the rare individual who comes to the fore through articulation of a truth which strikes a unifying chord with the people of a race or nation. Depersonalised committees never attain this embodiment of the will of the majority.

HISTORY OF PARTY

And the history of our own party should underline this fact. In the periodic splits that have rent the party, very few members have ever properly understood the issues dividing the contending factions or been able to establish in their minds the truth or untruth of competing claims. What has happened has been that members have tended always to follow individual personalities - with whom they instinctively identify or whom they feel instinctively they can trust.

FOR YOUR BOOKSHELF

ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY: Paul McCormick. The ineptitude of the present Thatcher Government, as well as that recurrent political phenomenon known as the 'swing of the pendulum', makes it highly likely that before long we shall again have the Labour Party in power. Certainly there is every prospect of our capital city reverting to Labour rule after the GLC elections next year. It therefore behoves us to know just what is happening in the Labour Party and how its decisions are taken. Mr. McCormick, a party member, describes the takeover of his party by people whose commitment to democracy is non-existent and whose loyalties lie anywhere but to this country. He also shows the complete inadequacy of the response of the party's establishment to this process. Much of the book is taken up with a description of the 'operation' undertaken in Reg Prentice's constituency by a marxist mafia. It is a disgusting and frightening story, but it is one we need to know about. Published 1979. 228 pp. Price £3.50 (postage 36p).

CONFRONTATION (The approaching crisis between the United States and South Africa) Martin C. Spring. It has long been apparent to those who do not rely on the British press for information that the biggest threat to the White Man in Africa comes from

We in the National Front therefore should be the last to decry this natural elevation of the dynamic individual personality over collective and impersonal leadership.

We should therefore delegate the tasks of decision-making so that at all levels the individual is held accountable. Impersonal decision-making leads inevitably to the fudging of responsibility which in turn allows populists and faction-mongers to prosper.

We can now return to the nexus between mass movement and ideologically competent Directorate. If these two concepts are in fact mutually exclusive, then there is a future ahead of the NF of repeated marxist-type conflicts over 'ideological' interpretation - coupled with recurrent populist-type ideology debasement, resulting in factions and still more factions. Like it or not, personalities will become associated with these and will sink or swim on the success or failure of their particular interpretation of 'ideology' but without ever having formalised authority over events.

If we are to avoid this, there is only one realistic course. This is the elevation of a uniquely gifted, ideologically sound and widely representative and respected leader to the position where his authority in the party is commensurate with his responsibility. He should then be empowered to select an ideologically sound Directorate, with each official of that Directorate being given real authority to make personal decisions in the field delegated to him by the party leader - to the further benefit of the National Front in terms of both recruitment and ideology.

This accepted, there is at present only one individual within the National Front who can provide the essential focus for identification with the highest aims of our movement - among both those not inclined towards the intricacies of ideology and those who are.

our time. Published 1973. 482 pp. Price £5.50 (postage 93p).

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(Please make cheques and postal orders out to Nationalist Books).

Quote

The main mark of modern governments is that we do not know who governs, de facto any more than de jure. We see the politician and not his backer; still less the backer of the backer; or, what is most important of all, the **banker** of the backer. Throned above all, in a manner without parallel in all the past, is the veiled prophet of finance, swaying all men, living by a sort of magic.

G. K. Chesterton

A NEW MORALITY FOR SCIENCE: Dr. Raymond B. Cattell. An internationally prominent social scientist, author of 30 books and over 300 research articles, rejects liberalism and racial levelling in a search for new ethical values from science. He proposes a new evolutionary code of ethics based on behaviour genetics rather than on religious, liberal or marxist dogma. One of the great 'hidden' books of

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

'DISCOTHEQUE'

A new lifestyle and religion

THE FOLLOWING article from *Discotecas, Rio de Janeiro, and reprinted in "Speak Up," Toronto, Canada, throws revealing light on the dangerous "Disco" epidemic sweeping the world.*

A GROWING number of adolescents and even children are now spending their leisure time in the so-called discotheques.

The shake-shake-shake fever is gradually eliminating other forms of entertainment: recreational games, meetings with friends, reading, and other leisurely activities indispensable for the good moral, mental, and physical formation of youth.

Disco was born in the United States. Then the new craze quickly spread through England and several other European countries, disseminated by means of a skilful propaganda which made use of the movies, television, and the press.

In the large urban centers, disco salons are equipped with a very costly complex electronic apparatus designed to cause a sensation. In general, the media are earnestly committed to spreading the new fashion and present it in a fascinating manner to people from all walks of life.

EMOTIONAL FRENZY

As the people in the towns of the countryside became hypnotized by the mirage of the new dance's prestige, they made it a point of honor to establish their own discotheques. If they were not able to afford sophisticated sound systems, they arranged ordinary sound systems in tandem with an ingenious network of flashing lights.

And so the makeshift discotheque was set up, without any art, with a lot of noise, and out of an eager desire to follow the new wave.

According to the pattern established internationally by numerous *model* discotheques, the disco dance is a new kind of rhythm. Sounds and lights must mingle in a chaotic and arbitrary way, bound by only one rule: the creation of an emotional *frenzy* in the disco goers.

OBJECTIVE OF 'DISCO'

According to Laerte Willman, director of a course in Sensorial Language and supervisor of Movement Therapy, the discotheques "induce a sensory activation ... that would block the purely rational level of the individual, liberating him on an emotional level. It is as though his circuit of reason, of command, had been turned off."

This, then, is the objective of the so-called discotheques: to cut the patient off from reason and deliver him to the domination of his instincts, of brutalized and of ir-

rational movements, and of unbridled sensuality.

The sound, or rather, the noise in discotheque is deafening, often surpassing the 100-decibel limit that can be tolerated by human ears. The emphasis is on the heavy beat, one that makes even the internal parts of the human organism vibrate, with the goal of shaking the person as a whole to engage him completely in a rhythm of delirium and madness.

The unending succession of sounds and lights flashing continuously are often supplemented by certain special effects: sirens, car headlights, and even laser beams, which are used to create a gaudy choreography on the room's walls or on the dancers themselves.

IRRESISTIBLE AMBIENCE

In order to completely involve the persons in the rhythm, powerful speakers are installed everywhere, including the ceiling and below the floor. Disco managers boast of their success in creating an irresistibly involving ambience.



Disco music leans heavily towards Negroid rhythms

Inside the disco parlor, the people are almost fatally induced to mad contortions, which are constantly stimulated by sound and lighting effects. Reason and thought give place to the impulses.

The volume of the sound makes conversation impossible. Human relations are reduced to rhythmic movements in common accompanied by a collective feeling of drunkenness produced by the whirlpool of sounds and lights.

Such a situation reminds one of certain primitive religious dances of aboriginal peoples of Africa or even from a certain standpoint, the gregariousness of some savage animals.

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DISCOTHEQUE (Contd. from page 7)

SUGGESTIVE ELEMENTS

An article called "Discotecas" furnishes suggestive elements about this phenomenon. The article says:

"When a person enters one of these places to analyze human behaviour and the dance in vogue, he is left in doubt as to whether he is in a place of amusement or in the presence of a tribal activity. Perhaps both hypotheses are true and interconnected.

"At first sight, the spectacle that one finds inside resembles profane and Dyonesian rituals, and one expects the corners of the room to disclose large and discreet Sevillian ladies who may at any time enter into a convulsive crisis of self-flagellation.

"Blows on the body always played a very important role in the burning off of excess energy — especially masculine energy. And the tendency toward vivacity and exuberance is so pronounced that prescribed movements alone could never satisfy it.

"The shaking and undulating movements of the trunk, of the muscles of the breast, of the back, and of the abdomen, movements that glorify the kings of the night in the discotheques, are classic examples common in the tribes of the north of Africa as well as among the Canela tribe of Indians in Brazil.

"The Bantu in Africa, moreover, perform sinuous and convulsive dances very well, using movements concentrated particularly in the abdominal muscles. Among African tribes, as well as in the discotheques of the large cities, men take the first place, going through erotic movements.

"The same behaviour occurs among Malaysian witchdoctors when they perform their rituals.

"Even the most ancient descriptions that we have of the dance, published by the Saramasin brothers in their book about Ceylon, speaks of the performance of a sensual and convulsive dance of the Vedas. They would strike blows on their bellies (as on a percussion instrument) with increasing vigor while their bodies and hair undulated continuously because of the whirling of their heads and their hips."

Accordingly, all vestige of conversation disappears, thought becomes atrophied, and people's personalities are sifled by the madness created in the ambience surrounding them.

A NEW RELIGION?

If someone were interested in creating a new human type lacking personality and defined personal characteristics, without a will, massified, brutalized, and sensual — and thus an easy pawn in the game being played by the manipulators of propaganda and fashion — he might well establish a discotheque . . .

Jacque Moreli, a French composer and producer of musical shows, put it this way: "This rhythm that obliges

everybody to shake, came, in fact, to fill the gap left in the youth after the disappearance of the Beatles."

And Roberto Machado, a member of a Brazilian rock group, asserts that to frequent discotheques is "to express, through shouts, all the repression that a youth finds within his own world." He adds: "It is a kind of mental therapy in which the youth tries to liberate himself by giving his body over to the sound of music."

In this way, directors of disco and experts on it begin attributing to it a wider scope than that of mere entertainment.

The Fourth Annual Disco Forum, sponsored by *Billboard* magazine, brought together in New York about 1,500 disco-parlor owners, disco jockeys, and sound and lighting manufacturers.

NOTEWORTHY STATEMENTS

Some of their statements on that occasion are noteworthy. Bill Wardlow, considered to be the creator of the discotheque and the father of disco, affirmed:

"The discotheque is not only the place where one goes to take drugs, become 'mad,' or do exciting things. It is also the ballroom of the future."

According to Wardlow, it will inaugurate "a whole lifestyle."

A WORLD REVOLUTION?

"Disco expanded through the world with a force unmatched since the first days of rock and roll," said Neil Bogart, president of Casablanca Records. Bogart adds: *"History textbooks in the future will inevitably call disco a world revolution."*

And Edward Koch, mayor of New York City, asserted: *"Disco and its lifestyle have contributed to a harmonious brotherhood in relation to all creeds and races."*

Richard N. Peterson, professor of Vanderbilt University, describes disco as "the key that will enable people who lead a routine life to be different."

And Michael O'Hare, disco consultant of the year in the United States in 1975 and 1976, notes: "The discotheque is becoming almost a religious experience. It deals with all the emotions and senses. . . ."

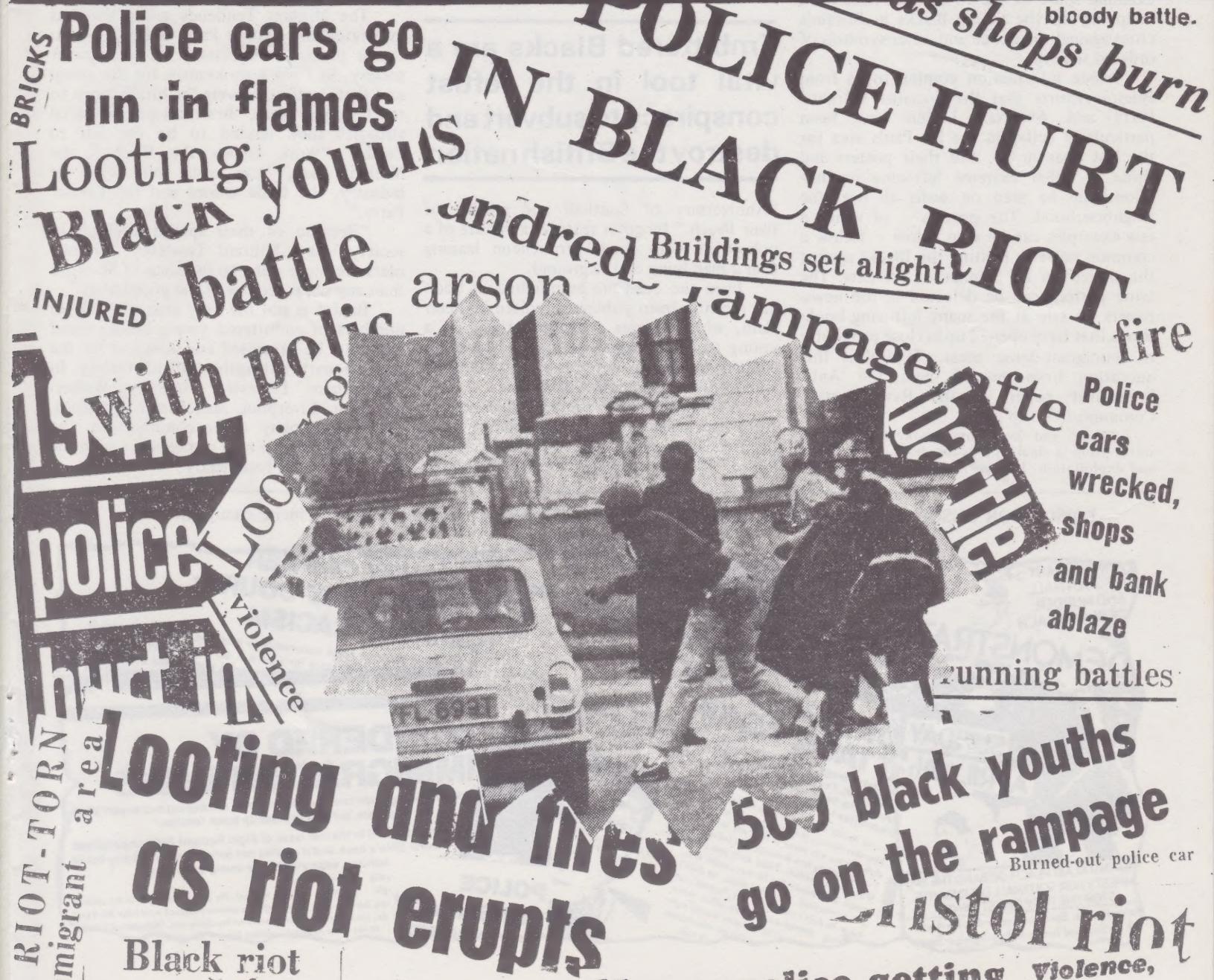
"Xenon, a powerful New York discotheque, arranges for a large, illuminated gadget to descend from the ceiling in order to "give the idea of flying saucers in close encounters of the third kind."

One of the T-shirts worn by participants of the Fourth Disco Forum displayed a mysterious question: *"Will there be life after disco?"*

Along with the rise of the discotheques and their new rhythm, a new style of clothing has appeared: the disco clothes. An acute observer will notice the penetration of a similar new style in human relations, in language (or rather, in monosyllabic communication) and in behaviour.

Contd. on page 13

BRISTOL SIGNALS RACE WAR



A RIOT-TORN
immigrant area

Black riot

Police battled with hundreds of black youths
yesterday in a riot that started after a

I saw police getting violence,
stones in their faces, looting
and arson

THE BRISTOL RIOTS WERE RACIAL. This fact could not be hidden in the avalanche of economic and sociological sermons that followed them. A mob of young Blacks went berserk in the St. Pauls area of the city, attacking police and then looting and burning buildings nearby. The fact that a small number of Whites joined them in this escapade should not obscure the overwhelming evidence that it was a Black rampage.

For years this magazine has predicted that rioting and looting in our cities would be an inevitable outcome of the immigration policies of successive governments, and that sections of the growing coloured population of this country would be mobilised in a race war against British society and the British people. The events of Bristol have amply confirmed this prediction.

Who stands to profit by this developing race war? To find the answer, we might examine some of the forces that have been whipping up the young Blacks in Britain's cities against the police and other symbols of ordered society.

Inside information coming to us from Bristol reports that the Socialist Workers' Party and Anti-Nazi League have been particularly active in the St. Pauls area for the last year or so, and their posters and those of other extreme left-wing organisations can be seen on walls all over the neighbourhood. The posters — of which a few examples can be seen below — follow a common pattern, inciting the Blacks against the police on all manner of pretexts. The same pattern can be detected in the newspapers on sale at the many left-wing bookshops that have opened up in close proximity to immigrant-dense areas. Typical is this quotation from one of them, the 'Anti-Imperialist' paper of the Revolutionary Communist Group':—

"Black and immigrant workers in Britain suffer from a dual oppression both from racism and exploitation. In resisting this oppression they

WHERE IT ALL BEGAN
Young Blacks lounge outside the Black and White Club in St. Pauls, Bristol. This is the material the revolutionary left is looking for to bring British society down.

have been forced into direct confrontation with the British State."

A pamphlet issued by the "Friends of Blair Peach Committee" refers to the

Embittered Blacks are a vital tool in the leftist conspiracy to subvert and destroy the British nation

"Anniversary of Southall and murder of Blair Peach." Its cover features a picture of a policeman with drawn truncheon leaning over a man lying on the ground.

Even the dead are besmirched. A book has recently been published, edited by Peter Hain, which carries a vicious attack on a young constable who was stabbed to death while trying to deal with trouble at a coloured club in Birmingham five years ago.

A short time after the St. Pauls riots the Anti-Nazi League organised a march close to the area which ended up at Central Bridewell Police Station nearby, where the ANAL

manipulators tried to incite the local Blacks against the police. Windows were smashed by stones and two police vehicles were attacked.

The Militant Tendency group that has infiltrated the Labour Party is equally keen to use young immigrants in its war against society. In 1975 a spokesman for the group said that immigrants were "naturally open to revolutionary ideas." In strikes and industrial struggles they tended to be the last to "scab." "Work among the Blacks," the Militants say, "can assist our work in industry, the trade unions and the Labour Party."

"Because of their special position in society," says Militant Tendency, "immigrants are more open to the ideas of Marxism than any other section of the population."

Bristol is not the only area where large numbers of embittered young Blacks stand ready to be organised and directed by the revolutionary left against British society. In Birmingham, Leicester, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds and many other conurbations, the same potential for race war exists — with the political left the beneficiary.

POISON FOR UNSOPHISTICATED BLACK MINDS. A selection of left-wing propaganda aimed to incite immigrant groups

ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTHALL AND MURDER OF BLAIR PEACH

DEMONSTRATE SUNDAY APRIL 27th

FIGHTBACK

HORNSEY POLICE ATTACK AGAIN

HIGHBURY CORNER MAGISTRATES COURT: RAMPANT RACISM

MURDERED BY IMMIGRATION LAWS

POLICE CONSPIRACY ADDIFF

HOW DO-GOODER LOBBY UNDERMINES LAW AND ORDER

ST. PAULS
An on-the-spot assessment

For four hours during the evening of April 2nd the law-abiding inhabitants of St. Pauls area of Bristol were left unprotected while a mainly Black mob went berserk through the neighbourhood in an orgy of looting and arson. There were no police to keep order because the police had been withdrawn on the decision of the local Chief Constable. According to the Chief Constable, the police available faced hopeless odds and

had to be removed until reinforcements could be mobilised.

While it is easy to sympathise with the police chief's predicament, this appalling situation would never have arisen under a government whose leaders had the will to enforce the law.

POLICE SHOULD HAVE BEEN SENT IN WITH GUNS

Had authority in Britain not today become so decadent and soft, there would not be a moment's hesitation as to what to do when police were outnumbered by a crowd of Black hoodlums bent on terrorising British citizens. It would have sent them into the area with all the weapon power necessary to clear the hoodlums off the streets — and



THE PRICE OF ANARCHY
St. Pauls shop wrecked and looted

given the police orders to shoot to kill.

And why anyway was there such a long delay while extra police were being fetched in from Wiltshire, Devon and Cornwall places not exactly vast distances from Bristol and linked to it by motorways? Was it because anguished discussions were taking place between police and political chiefs about the public repercussions of a violent confrontation between police and Blacks? Knowing about the power of the liberal do-gooder lobby in Parliament and the media, we can be sure that the police knew that whatever they did they would be pilloried by this lobby the following week.

A case of liberal bleeding hearts fiddling while a British city burned.

SOCIOLOGISTS TALK CLAPTRAP ABOUT CAUSES OF BLACK RIOTING AND LOOTING



In a society plagued with soppy vicars Father Keith Kimber (pictured left) is among the very soppiest. He is the slob who, following the Black rampage in Bristol, obtained a no doubt welcome innings of personal publicity for his comments in defence of his dusky parishioners.

Everyone, it would seem from Father Kimber's point of view, is to blame for the trouble but the young Blacks themselves. The police were to blame for cracking down on the Black drug dens. Unemployment is to blame for Black frustration. Society as a whole is to blame for 'racialism'. This deranged priest believes that Britain's drug laws should exclude Blacks because drugs are a part of their 'culture'. As for the Blacks who rioted in St. Pauls, they should all be let off, he says.

Aside from Father Kimber's splutterings, we have heard a nauseating chorale from Britain's lefty sociologists of politics and press in which lack of jobs for young Blacks is supposed to be the real problem.

Well, millions of White Britons are without jobs today. Millions more were without jobs in the 1930s — and they really went hungry, unlike today's Blacks, who can live well off social security. Have we seen White Britons rioting and looting like the Blacks of Bristol? We have not.

There is only one word for these theories that blame unemployment for Black lawbreaking: claptrap!

WHAT ABOUT THE WHITE UNEMPLOYED?
This famous picture from the Thirties reminds us that millions of White Britons have suffered unemployment — and hunger and misery to go with it. This did not lead them to riot, loot and mug.



RACE WAR

REPATRIATION THE ONLY ANSWER

We believe that if a massive racial holocaust comes to Britain — as the events of Bristol indicate that it will — it will be the result, not of Blacks being unemployed, but of the folly of trying to settle a large Black population in this country in the first place.

The great majority of the British people believe that to allow large scale coloured immigration into this country was a disastrous mistake. Many, however, have been persuaded by the politicians that now the immigrants are here they must be integrated into British society as there is nowhere else to go.

This is quite wrong.

A great many of the immigrants can be repatriated to the countries from which they originally came. The remainder can be resettled in other countries of the Third World.

IS THERE A PRECEDENT FOR REPATRIATION?

Yes. In 1966 the governments of India and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) concluded an agreement under which about half a million Indians resident in the latter country would be repatriated to India over a period of 4 years. Some of these Indians are descendants of families that have been in Ceylon since 1823. During the 19th Century great numbers of Indians went to Ceylon to work on tea plantations. The Indians in Ceylon therefore have much deeper roots there than the coloured immigrants in Britain.

The National Front

THIS SUPPLEMENT has been produced upon the sole responsibility of *Spearhead* magazine and its contents reflect only the editorial policy of the magazine.

However, the views about race conflict in Britain that we have expressed are in all essentials similar to those contained in the May 1979 Election Manifesto of the National Front, of which the Editor and Publisher of *Spearhead* was the principal author.

For a deeper understanding of the policies of the National Front on immigration and other issues, we recommend the reading of the NF Manifesto, which can be obtained from: The National Front, PO Box 163, London EC2A 3AU. Price £1.25 (inc. postage).

Under this agreement the Indian Government set up numerous rehabilitation schemes, including training programmes for the types of work which the repatriated persons would perform when they arrived in India. Allocations of land were made to repatriates in Southern India and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where there has been a shortage of skilled labour. Sri Lanka is barely more than a quarter the size of Britain and her economic resources are minute in comparison with ours, yet she has been quite able to undertake a resettlement programme of this size.

CAN BRITAIN PERSUADE COUNTRIES TO ACCEPT HER IMMIGRANTS?

Two countries need no persuading; they have already agreed. Some years ago the Government of Guyana announced that they wanted immigrants and would take all those that Britain could send them. Then the Indian Government has acknowledged that ultimately it accepts responsibility to admit all people of Indian nationality or descent who have no other country to which they can go.

Other countries can be persuaded to accept quotas of immigrants by the simple method of economic leverage. Britain currently gives about £780 million a year in economic aid to the 'underdeveloped countries', the very countries in which we want to resettle our immigrants. She also has a large trade with these countries in such things as minerals, rubber, tropical fruits and petroleum. She could very easily use her economic influence with such countries to obtain agreements for resettlement.

WHAT WOULD IT ALL COST?

Official figures state that there are currently 1½ million immigrants in Britain. We believe the real figures are much higher. Supposing we take 5 million as being nearer the right number.

If this number were to be resettled over a period of 10 years, this would mean 500,000 a year.

It should certainly be possible to charter special boats to carry the immigrants to their countries of destination at a cost of between £100 and £200 per head, depending on whether they were going to the Caribbean, Africa or Asia. At the maximum of £200 per head this would mean a yearly expenditure of £100 million. Even if this figure was then doubled to include resettlement grants for each family, it would still be a fraction of

the amount spent yearly on overseas aid and on Britain's increasingly expensive 'community relations' programme — a programme that will not be needed once the immigrants have gone.

If the quota of 500,000 to be resettled each year were not capable of fulfilment and the process were therefore to take longer than 10 years, the cost per year would accordingly be reduced.

IS IT RIGHT?

It is surely right to avoid race conflict, which is the inevitable result if the immigrants stay here and grow in number, as they are bound to do with their high birthrate.

When there is race conflict White and Black suffer and Black suffers most. We want to spare this and future generations of Blacks and Asians the agonies of race conflict and of discrimination, humiliation, under-privilege and all the other things to which they are always doomed in a multi-racial community — as the British and American experiences show.

From the point of view of the immigrants and their offspring surely a bit of upheaval now is better than this fate for all time to come.

Order more copies of this supplement!

As in this Race War issue, it is our regular practice to print the centre pages of *Spearhead* in the form of a supplement dealing with specific items of public interest. Extra copies of these supplements will be printed and made available at discounts for quantities. These supplements will really be in the way of extra large leaflets and will provide an excellent new method of getting over the nationalist message on prominent topics of the day.

Although the contents of these supplements will be the sole responsibility of *Spearhead*, they will reflect in broad outline the policies of the National Front and therefore will be thoroughly suitable for redistribution by National Front branches.

Discount rates will be as follows:—

10-49 copies	5p each
50-99 copies	4p each
100-249 copies	3p each
250-499 copies	2½p each
500 copies or over	2p each

For all orders dispatched by post there will be an additional charge for postage which should be calculated on the basis of 5 copies weighing 60g.

DISCOTHEQUE

(Contd. from page 8)

In other words, irrationality is gaining ground over all that which signifies spirit and culture.

The discotheques of the mid-70's were at first merely gathering places for blacks and homosexuals in the United States, especially in New York. It was only with the sudden rise of a star, John Travolta, who was transformed into a celebrity overnight through the film "Saturday Night Fever," that the discotheques attained their present great popularity. Travolta plays the role of a non-conformist young man who gives vent to his impulses on Saturday nights by dancing in a discotheque.

The movie gave rise to disco parlors such as New York's Studio 54 and Washington's The Plum and Pier Nine, where Travolta's twists and contortions caused a sensation. Such parlors began attracting large crowds every night. From Studio 54, the new fashion spread throughout the United States and the world.

Records featuring the new beat began achieving record sales, in some instances selling as many as 15 or 20 million units worldwide. Persons connected with the disco business claim that the number of disco parlors in the United States has reached ten thousand.

IN BRITAIN TODAY

Shakespeare's celebrated remark about something being rotten in the state of Denmark might easily be applied today to the United Kingdom. In the historic city of London, gentlemen are becoming sufficiently rare to qualify as museum pieces.

"Disco fever has taken over everything," the Financial Times affirmed. "The fans of this dance,"—the paper continues—"have their own shops, their own language, their own radio programs, and now their own world championships of dance. Fifteen thousand competitors from 40 countries came to London for a world championship of disco dance."

Comparing the boom of disco music with the jazz of the 20's, Prof. R.A. Peterson of Vanderbilt University, U.S.A., stated:

"While jazz came from the blacks and entered the urban consciousness of America, disco represents the emergence of a homosexual reality. In disco, the leaders and creators of fashion tend to be homosexuals."

ORIGINATED IN VICE DENS

The first American discotheques quickly became centers for the dissemination of drugs. At the end of last year, one of the owners of Studio 54 was arrested while carrying cocaine.

According to the newspaper O Globo, Rio de Janeiro, "the finding of drugs in Studio 54 was not a surprise, for its clients usually smoke pot and take cocaine."

Such disco parlors, anticipating the use of drugs on the premises, prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages there, for they are well aware of the explosive results pro-

duced in persons who mix drugs and alcohol.

The discotheque, then, is a phenomenon that originated in the dens of vice and crime, that was introduced in all layers of society by means of a skilful propaganda on an international scale, and that spread across the world through the impetus of major centers where drugs circulate freely, thus becoming the epidemic of the moment.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS

Although disco has been announced as a *revolution*, a *new lifestyle*, and even as a *new religion*, it presents itself in many areas in a milder and less dreadful guise.

However, how long will it be possible to contain the extreme consequences to which this process inevitably leads? This is the question that remains hanging in the air.

AMBASSADORS OF THE DRUG CULT

Discos have become notorious as centres for the dissemination of drugs



All those having educational responsibilities in the countries of the world should be concerned about this question.

Inside the family, it is the responsibility of the parents to adopt a serious attitude toward this problem; outside of it, that responsibility falls on the shoulders of the educators and the authorities.

In summation, we may say that a new human type is taking shape in the agitated discotheques of New York City.

ORIGIN OF DISCOTHEQUE

How can we fail to ask if we are facing a *revolution* of mentalities and habits aimed at inaugurating a *new lifestyle* for all different men, founded on a new religion, that of a *harmonious brotherhood of all races and creeds*?

A mystery lies beyond this question: what is the meaning of the reference to the so-called flying saucers?

The phenomenon of the discotheque is not unrelated to Rock and Roll and other forms of music and dance which marked the 60's.

Disco is the continuation and the refinement of the previous forms all of them being part of a process of musical decadence closely related to the moral and mental decadence of modern societies. It is easy to verify that the advance of this process has been accompanied by the continuous disappearance of dignified and elevated social relations, of good manners, of conversation, and, in short, of a life of thought.

ROBERT FAURISSON is a Professor of classics at the University of Lyon, in France. Politically, his views are liberal, and until 1960 he believed firmly, like hundreds of millions of others, in the 'holocaust' legend of World War II - the story that 6 million Jews were deliberately exterminated by the Nazis.

He then read a book written by a fellow countryman, Paul Rassinier, who was a member of the French Resistance before being captured and interned at Buchenwald. Rassinier, a socialist who had no brief for

What happened to a man who questioned the 'holocaust' legend

Nazism either before or after his period of captivity, testified that he had never seen any evidence whatever of an extermination programme. This testimony stimulated Professor Faurisson to take a deeper interest in the question of Nazi atrocities, and he began a massive research project extending over the next 18 years with the object of getting at the truth.

In the end, after many visits to former concentration camps, he became convinced that the whole atrocity legend was a gigantic fraud, and he began himself a series of writings on the subject. He remained, as he had begun, no Nazi sympathiser; his motivation was purely one of a dedication

to the truth.

This did not prevent Faurisson soon being called a Nazi. This label was slapped on him by the President of Lyon University, Maurice Bernadet, a member of the Socialist Party, and it stuck.

In 1978 an article appeared in Le Matin newspaper, which supported the Socialist Party, insinuating that the Professor was both a Nazi and a racist and had made 'anti-semitic' remarks when he was a grammar school teacher in Clermont Ferrand. The story was a complete fabrication, as Faurisson proved in a victorious libel suit against the paper. However, the President of the court - a Jewess by the name of Simone Rosez - decided that Faurisson would only receive damages of one franc and that Le Matin would not be required to print any apologies. Faurisson is now appealing against this verdict and in the meantime Jewish organisations are suing Le Matin for daring even to quote him!

VICIOUS ATTACK

In November of the same year Faurisson's local paper Le Progrès de Lyon carried a vicious attack on him. Faurisson asked for the right to reply but was refused. He thereupon took the matter to court but the court threw it out. Explaining its verdict, the presiding Judge, Madame Baluze-Frachet, said: "Anyone who asks whether or not gas chambers existed is offending public morals and moral order". Faurisson is currently appealing against this verdict also.

At about the same time posters went up all over the campus of the University of Lyon saying that any members of the staff who wished to protest against Faurisson's disgusting views should go to the President's office and sign a manifesto of dissociation and condemnation.

Shortly afterwards Faurisson was physically assaulted by a gang of thugs as he went to give his weekly lecture (not on any subject connected with the 'holocaust'). Later the same day he was again attacked and this time sprayed with tear gas. And how did the University react to these outrages? By suspending Faurisson himself for three days. After the Christmas holidays he returned to the campus to give his usual lecture again and was met by an even bigger gang of rioters than on the previous occasion. The same thing happened again on January 15th and again a week later. When the police were called to keep order

they replied that the University building was outside their jurisdiction. An appeal was then made to the University security staff. They retorted that their union had decided that their only duty was to protect the University building itself!

SUSPENSION

Finally Faurisson received a letter from the University President, the same Bernadet, suspending him from his classes indefinitely, though he was kept on the payroll. In the letter Bernadet said: "You don't have the courage to confront your questioners, so I must ask that your classes be given to another lecturer". Faurisson has been under suspension to this day and the latest is that efforts are being made to cut off his salary.

In Nouvel Observateur (March 1979) one of the University administrators, Claude Martin, alleged that Faurisson was deliberately abandoning his teaching duties. When Faurisson confronted him with Bernadet's letter of suspension, Martin answered that Faurisson had forged the President's letter.

On February 15th 1979 Faurisson received five sub-poenas (and another two later) from the French-Jewish Ligue Internationale Contre le Racism et l'Anti-Semitisme. The writs claimed that Faurisson's views were causing Jews "mental anguish" (a peculiar claim, since they were informing those Jews that millions of their brethren did not die after all!). The case was to be heard on January 16th of this year before the same Madame Rosez who presided over the Le Matin libel suit. The Jewish group also demanded that Faurisson pay for apologies in five national newspapers at about 5,000 francs per advertisement. However, at the last minute the trial was postponed. Faurisson's lawyers had discovered that some of the plaintiffs' documents that were to be offered in evidence had been altered or erased in the process of translation from the original Polish.

This story of Robert Faurisson (a story not yet finished) is not fiction. It happened - not in Nazi Germany in the 1930s but in 'democratic' France in the 1970s and '80s. It happened to a man who was not even a Nazi but who merely wanted to establish the truth about National Socialism.

Perhaps Faurisson is wrong. Perhaps the death camps did exist after all. Perhaps 6 million Jews did die under the Nazis.

But if this is so, what is everyone afraid of? Why cannot the Professor's views be openly debated and proved false? Surely if the evidence of the 'holocaust' is overwhelming, this should not be difficult. Will someone answer this question please?

GOODBYE RHODESIA: FAREWELL HONOUR

ARE THERE no depths of shamelessness to which this generation of political leaders will not sink? Of all our former Dominions, New Zealand was the loyalist of the loyal. Her proportion of losses in our wars - all volunteers - was higher than that of any other participant, including the United Kingdom. Generation after generation of 'Kiwis' still called Britain 'home'. We betrayed them for what was hoped to be a mess of pottage called the Common Market and now, embittered and deeply hurt at our base ingratitude, New Zealand has relegated us to the status of just another foreign country, and British immigration is severely restricted.

What New Zealand was among the Dominions, Rhodesia was among the Crown Colonies. From her then White population of less than 200,000, tens of thousands of volunteers flocked to our side to fight in our distant wars. I had the honour of meeting many of them and fine, brave fellows they were. Their conception of the true nature and underlying causes of the last war were of course as naive as our own. They saw it in simplistic terms of the good guys versus the bad guys and of the Mother Country in an hour of need.

DISGRACEFUL SPECTACLE

And now we witness the disgraceful spectacle of the Heir to the Throne representing Britain at the festivities celebrating the betrayal of Rhodesia to savage Black terrorists - bloodstained from the torture, rape and slaughter of helpless White civilians - women, children, medical missionaries and educators - and members of their own race who were loyal and contented under a civilised White government.

For what ~~was~~ Rhodesia? It was a land created out of a boundless wilderness, given by the Whites form and shape and a name for the first time; with fine, clean cities, rich farms, productive mines, law and peace and all the appurtenances of a high civilisation: a **British** civilisation. It bred a fine, handsome, healthy stock. The old men played at bowls or croquet; the young men played polo, cricket and rugby football and resembled nothing so much as that

shining generation of young British subalterns who were wiped out in 1914 and 1915.

It was the best of Victorian rural Britain transplanted under the Southern Cross. They were not, as a race, intellectuals or artists, but they were men who took good care of their women and were the kind of friends by whose side one would ever wish to be when the bullets began to fly.

When their grandfathers first settled Rhodesia, what was it? Nothing! They overthrew no government, no established state. They found only a wilderness fought over by savage tribes without even the most primitive towns, without even farms, with only wandering herds of cattle. Now all that these people - our kin - created is to be renamed 'Zimbabwe'. And whence come **that** name? How puffed up the Blacks are about the "great Black civilisation of Zimbabwe". But 'Zimbabwe' is nothing more than a few rather crude, ruined walls. No-one really knows who built them. Blacks? Unlikely. Phoenicians? Arabs? Portuguese? They may have served as some kind of fortified trading depot. But there

are no traces of metalwork, no carvings, murals, statuary, records, tools - not even broken pottery; none of the artifacts which establish the existence of a former civilisation.

STRUTTING AND SWAGGERING

And there is Prince Charles celebrating. And there is Andy Young, strutting and swaggering and boasting that without American pressure White Rhodesia would never have been brought to heel - and warning South Africa that she is next. Well, perhaps he's right, in his obnoxious way. Perhaps Britain has once again capitulated to American pressure, as she has done so many times since 1840. But she has not done so openly but with cant and moralistic self-righteousness.

After all, the record of British subservience to the United States goes back at least 140 years. One should not blame the Americans for that. Individually there has been much goodwill and affection for Britain among the better type of Americans. But American and British interests have repeatedly clashed since early Victorian times, and it has always been the British who have given way.

Perhaps Rhodesia is just the latest example, but this is no excuse, just an admission of shame - the latest and perhaps the basest. At least our grandfathers would not have scuttled a world empire in less than 30 years. How those great empire-builders - among them Cecil Rhodes - looking down on us from Valhalla, must now be filled with loathing and contempt.

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

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Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

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The Editor,
Spearhead,
Secret!,
Westbourne Villas,
HOVE, SUSSEX.

Letters

SIR: I feel your readers would be interested in some reactions I observed at first hand on the day it became known that Anthony Blunt had been a Communist spy.

On the day in question I was in London on business and in the company of people who, although in the main of British stock, are what I would term well heeled, blasé cosmopolitans. When the subject of Blunt was broached, one of the company remarked: "Poor old Anthony - God, we were all Communists in the Thirties and Forties." (Were we indeed? I must admit I had not appreciated this fact when I served in World War II).

Another chipped in with: "So he spied for the Russians - so what? He's an old man; I feel sorry for him." A lady (something of a social celebrity) added her two-pennyworth: "The world is just too small to worry about this sort of thing anymore."

The gem, however, was contributed by a gentleman who, like Blunt, has not been unfavoured in Royal circles: "I hold no brief for Anthony but at least he's a gentleman."

Business obliges me to mix in such circles, and as usual I kept my own counsel. To do otherwise would be an exercise in fatuity; I long ago found my own thinking to be so much at variance with these effete folk as to make real human understanding impossible. They would regard my view of traitors with amused or weary impatience - something vulgar and needlessly perverse.

While I do not believe there can be an absolute and unvariable definition of a traitor (years pass and I now see Winston Churchill as a far greater threat to British interests than William Joyce - who paid the ultimate price while the late Winston still receives unqualified praise), Blunt, so far as I am concerned, is a traitor of the most shameful kind: a traitor *per se*.

The remarks I record above can stand by themselves. If one was reading them as ancient history - the reactions, say, of some upper-middle class Romans during the

period of the Republic, one might be forgiven a chuckle - and the feeling that those few comments told one a hell of a lot about a people on the point of oblivion.

COL. J. LOCKER LAMPSON
Newton Abbot, Devon

SIR: The recent riots in St. Pauls, Bristol, have put the spotlight on the race issue in the West Country. The whole problem has been caused by the politicians in Westminster, supported by do-gooders, who are too blind to see the damage they have done to Britain.

The situation in St. Pauls was made worse because the police withdrew and no law or order existed in the area for about 4-5 hours. Police spokesmen stated that they had no alternative - as the Blacks were only attacking the police, but afterwards the Blacks turned to cars and property, looting and burning while White people locked themselves indoors terrified.

If the police were unable to handle the situation, then the Army should have been called in.

R. RHODES
Gloucester

SIR: The British TV viewer is confronted week after week with crude anti-German war films and plays.

The irony of it all is that in those countries occupied by the Germans during the war such films and plays are rarely televised.

I have lived and worked in West Germany and found that the mass media there always presents the British national character in the most favourable and unbiased light.

GRAHAM JONES
Wolverhampton

SIR: When Black athlete Jesse Owens died last month the manner of the obituaries to him in the papers and on TV made one wonder whether the subject of these obituaries was Owens himself or Adolf Hitler.

Owens, as is well known, won four gold medals in the Berlin Olympics of 1936. Ever since that time the propagandists for multi-racialism have been proclaiming that this was a smack in the eye for the Nazis on their own soil, as it disproved their ideas of Aryan supremacy.

In fact it disproved nothing of the kind. The Nazi race theories never included any claim that Whites were supreme, and negroes inferior, in athletic capability; these theories confined themselves to a consideration of aptitudes in the main intellectual arts and sciences of Western Civilisation.

Another popular story is that Hitler walked out of the games in disgust when Owens won. There never has been any evidence of this. The German Chancellor could hardly be expected to sit through the entire games - he did after all have the affairs of state to attend to. That his departure from the stadium was a result of a victory by the American negro is supposition that never has had any basis of fact.

Owens was an outstanding athlete - that we should acknowledge beyond any question. It is quite irrelevant, however, to the burning question of the fitness of the negro to be integrated into European societies in the fullest sense in which people are trying to integrate him today.

As to the matter of allowing the occasion of Owens' death to be used for a tirade against Hitler and the Nazis, this just provides another example of the kinky obsession with these things that prevails in the media 35 years after the end of the last war.

K. STEVENS
London N. 19

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in *The Lancashire Evening Telegraph*.

THERE will be much said and done concerning the Bristol riot. I know one thing, the indigenous population, although they feel very strongly about it, will not get much of a say about it.

Already excuses are being made for the coloured people involved. Why is it that coloured people are always "deprived" or "underprivileged" or "unemployed"?

Doesn't this apply to millions of white people, too?

We have been forced to live in ghettos, our whole way of life has been changed, and not for the better.

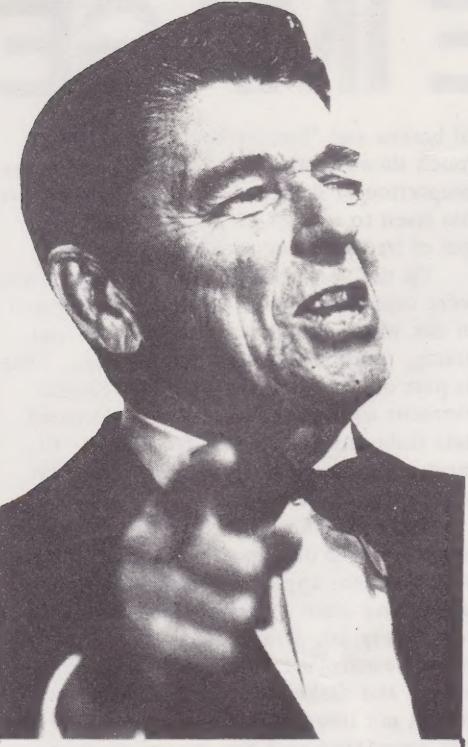
We were told the Bristol riot wasn't racial, but it was. The police were white and so were the owners of the shops that were looted.

This sort of riot could happen in many of our cities at the same time. What chance would we or the police stand then?

You mentioned, in sarcastic tones in your paper, "the poor whites" of the National Front. Does it ever

letterpost

occur to you that every coloured race in this country has a race board or a race council or community relations council to defend and help them? What have we got to help us or speak for us? Only the National Front - Beatrice Haworth, Silverdale Drive, Preston.



REAGAN: IS HE GENUINE OR NOT?

In the first place, Reagan's record as Governor of California in 1966-75 shows that, even in those areas of principal concern to conservatives, he is much more a standard politician with a good line of conservative rhetoric than he is a man of principle. He talks of fiscal responsibility, but as Governor he learned to go along with all the special interest lobbies who want government subsidies for one thing or another. The result was a more than twofold increase in the California state budget during his governorship, along with a substantial growth in the size of the state bureaucracy. And the political appointments he made were about what one would have expected from a Jimmy Carter: virtually all were designed to win favour with various minority pressure groups.

Now it may very well be that Ronald Reagan is not as cynical as Jimmy Carter is - that he really means what he says when he speaks of wanting to reduce the size and cost of government, cut off the dole to loafers and make the United States respected in world affairs once again - but that he realises, with the system as it is, that any politician (including himself) who wants to get along has to 'go along'; that conservative rhetoric is one thing but in reality one must dance to the tune played by the liberal-minority coalition, even while singing an entirely different tune. It may be that this reality is more painful to him than it is to Jimmy Carter. But so what? Is it really worth much to have the noose fastened around one's neck by a high-principled hangman who wishes he didn't have to do it?

NOT THE RIGHT TUNE

In the second place, when one examines the areas of genuine importance (and these unfortunately are never the areas of principal concern to conservatives) Reagan doesn't even sing the right tune. During the 1976 presidential campaign he made several public statements on racial issues which indicate an utterly wrong set of values. He said, for example, that he opposed government efforts to close down all-White private schools; then he added: "They have a right to be wrong". He also opposed Henry Kissinger's support of the Black terrorists in Rhodesia - but assured everyone that he supported "eventual majority rule in Rhod-

esia of course, so long as it is achieved by peaceful and lawful means". Well, he must be quite pleased with the way things have turned out there!

All in all, Reagan has the 'right' stand on the relatively unimportant issues (free enterprise, individual rights, law and order, limited government) and the wrong stand on the truly important ones (race, Zionism, minority influence).

WRONGNESS

In the current campaign Reagan's fundamental wrongness has become even more apparent. In a speech on November 13th 1979, for example, he proposed a 'North American partnership' between the United States and Mexico, with an open-border policy. This suits his capitalist backers, who are eager for an increase in the flood of cheap brown labour coming across the border.

On March 19th of this year Reagan said in a New York City speech that any efforts to reduce government expenditures "must not come at the expense of the poor and the disadvantaged" (which is just a code phrase for non-Whites). In the same speech he urged the Government to create more make-work jobs for "inner city youth" (same code meaning): "Further increasing employment must be a major priority for helping the cities. Particularly minority youth unemployment, which approaches 40 per cent, must be remedied. Such unemployment is a scandal and a potential time-bomb for all of society".

Most of Reagan's conservative backers will go along with that because they are even more afraid of more black rioting than they are of more government expenditure. And the truly 'kosher' conservatives approve of the principle involved there as well.

This brings me to a point which is perhaps not well understood in Britain: the kosher conservative movement over here (they call the movement "the new conservatism") is very heavily influenced by Jews. Most Jews of course will continue to vote for Democrats and boost 'liberal' lunacy of

To some British observers, viewing the American scene from a distance, Ronald Reagan, Republican contender for the presidency, may appear a patriotic hard-liner of the kind America wants and Britain could do with also. Because of the interest surrounding Reagan, we asked DR. WILLIAM L. PIERCE of the Washington-based National Alliance to give us an informed American view of the Hollywood actor-turned-politician. Here is Dr. Pierce's report.

IN ANSWER to your question as to whether Ronald Reagan is in the pocket of the liberal-minority coalition in the United States or is hostile to them, I must first say that one cannot really give a 'Yes' or 'No' answer.

It is true that Reagan's publicly announced positions on such issues as national defense and the dole are much more 'conservative' - i.e. less in line with the pacifist, egalitarian, welfare-state lunacy officially approved for public consumption over here - than those of any other presidential contender. It is true that he is enthusiastically supported by many sincere, but naive, patriots, including many with strong racial feelings. And it is also true that most of the establishment liberals despise Reagan.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to conclude from these things that Reagan should be supported by White racial nationalists or that his election would be good for America or the West.

Contd. overleaf

Page seventeen

N.F. GIVEN FALSE IMAGE

That the mass media constantly strives to give the National Front a bad image is a fact with which all well-wishers of the Front have learned to live. For the most part, there is nothing the Front itself can do to change this image short of abandoning its basic policies and principles - something which we would never suggest it should do.

Occasionally, however, it does happen that a bad image is given to the NF that it is within its power to avoid. This happened recently in some of the reports of its most recent marches. These reports spoke contemptuously of the NF marchers as being "mainly a bunch of skinheads with their braces showing and shouting abuse at passers by."

Nothing would please us more than to be able to say that these reports were just

the latest samples of biased and distorted media treatment of the NF and that they should be given no credence. Unhappily this is not the case.

Spearhead has never been 'anti-skinhead'; on the contrary, it has said more than once that there are far worse cults and fashions among British youth. Neither are we against the National Front recruiting from this section of young people - providing it keeps out the rowdy and hooligan element and insists on good standards of dress and deportment on public party demonstrations.

What has been disturbing in the marches taking place this year has been the fact that these provisos have not been as rigidly adhered to as they should. Dress and deportment have not been strictly regulated. There has been an over-prominent display

of braces and 'bovver boots' and fat too much shouting and gesticulation. Also the proportion of skinheads among NF marchers has risen to a point at which there is danger of its becoming predominant.

Up till very recently NF march columns were representative of a wide cross section of the White British community, old and young, white collar and blue collar. That as part of this there should be a youthful element with preference for the skinhead hair fashion was no cause for alarm - to most of us it was vastly preferable to the more effeminate styles.

It is only when the numbers of other marchers drop off, thus making the skinhead element appear disproportionately large, and when a part of this element - very likely just a minority - are not firmly enough controlled by stewards and allowed to yell and shake their fists in imitations (albeit not intentional) of a salute traditionally associated with the opponents of the NF, that the party obtains a public image that is unrepresentative and which it could well do without.

We feel sure that the majority of party supporters will endorse this criticism, which is meant to be friendly and constructive.

REAGAN

(Contd. from page 17)

every sort, as they always have done. But there are also a number of right-wing Jews here. They go along with their brethren on racial matters but, in contrast to them, are unabashed capitalists, law-and-order boosters, anti-Soviet jingoists and social Darwinists.

These "new conservatives" have several advantages over the older variety of conservatives: they are smarter, richer, better connected, infinitely better organised and - most important - have better access to, and receive a more sympathetic reception from, the controlled media. And they all sing The Star-Spangled Banner to the tune of Hatikva!

Ronald Reagan is their man. He is even more pro-Zionist than Jimmy Carter, if that is possible. In his speech of March 19th he uttered all the obligatory blather about America's "undying commitment to Israel" and summed it up by saying: "The relationship with Israel is a two-way street in which we benefit greatly. Israel is the only stable democracy left in the Middle East with a combat-ready military force that serves as a deterrent to further advances by the Soviet Union... if Israel were not there, we would have to be there with military forces".

FUND-RAISING FOR JEWS

Nor is this Israel-first stance anything new for Reagan. For years he has been in demand as a speaker at Jewish fund-raising events all over the country. He boasts of having sold more Israel bonds than any other

American politician.

Considering all these things, I think you can now see why it is difficult - and essentially meaningless - to say whether Ronald Reagan is in the pocket of the liberal-minority coalition. The majority of them (Kissinger included) instinctively dislike him for his conservative positions. But on the issues which really count he is for all practical purposes on their side. He may disagree with them on the details and on tactical matters (such as supporting Black terrorists in Africa and forcing White schoolchildren to leave their neighbourhood schools and be bussed into black hellholes) but he agrees with them on the most basic principles.

Because of this I do not consider the question of whether he really means the conservative things he says to be an issue of burning importance.

Will his election be good or bad for the West? I don't believe it will make much difference. His record shows that, despite his rhetoric, his tendency in practice is to go along with The System. If elected, he may pursue various liberal-minority economic and social programs somewhat less vigorously than Jimmy Carter would but he certainly will not undertake any radical measures to end minority influence, to curtail the mongrelisation of America or to advance the interests of our race. If anything, he might postpone for a year or two the final reckoning which must come if our race is to survive the next century anywhere in the world. Such a postponement is hardly something to be desired.

Obituary

MAJOR B. WILCOX

Berkeley George (Barry) Wilcox, Major of the Indian Hyderabad Regiment, King's African Rifles, Queen's Own Royal West 10th Regiment and Highland Light Regiment of Canada, has died after a terminal illness in his home in Mangene East, Auckland, New Zealand.

Barry was a tireless worker for the National Front, both in Britain and New Zealand and will in particular be remembered by members of the NF Southend Branch, who say that we will all be the poorer by the loss of this good friend and member.

Sincerest condolences are offered to Barry's family in New Zealand and other relatives in Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

BRITISH NEWS: Hard-hitting monthly newsletter that exposes the reds in Britain. Annual subscription £2.40 or send 20p for sample issue. Write to 316 Stanks Drive, Leeds 14.

Collector will pay high prices for good, clean copies of back issues of Spearhead: nos. 1-29 inclusive and 32, 36, 90 and 97. Replies to Box 3001, Seacroft, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

We need your help

BAD PAYERS CREATE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS FOR SPEARHEAD

Just as the National Front has been hard hit financially through its recent divisions and defections, so has Spearhead.

A large part of the sales of Spearhead is carried out through branches and groups of the National Front. In most cases these branches and groups pay their bills to us promptly, in some cases not so promptly and in a few cases not at all. Those NF units that fail ever to pay their debts to us cause a considerable loss to Spearhead.

For the first time ever, we are making public the bad debts owing to us by NF branches and groups in the hope that this will help readers to appreciate some of our problems. The present list of these debts (which exclude recent debts which we expect eventually to be paid) is as follows:-

Birmingham South NF	£ 29.62
Bexley NF	£ 21.60
Brentford & Isleworth NF	£ 24.00
Coventry NF	£ 12.84
Feltham & Heston NF	£ 17.26
Gravesend NF	£ 15.88
Kidderminster NF	£ 10.20
Leeds South NF	£ 16.72
Loughborough NF	£ 4.96
Medway NF	£ 10.20
Norwich NF	£ 18.00
Nottingham NF	£ 30.60
Preston NF	£ 7.06
Sheffield NF	£ 17.30
Solihull NF	£ 17.42
Stockport NF	£ 21.18
Stoke-on-Trent NF	£ 20.76
Thanet NF	£ 29.50
Walsall NF	£ 14.64
West Herts NF	£ 27.00
Yorks Region NF	£ 18.00
<hr/>	
Total	£384.74

Some of the above bad debts are owing by branches and groups which, in whole or

in part, left the National Front to join breakaway organisations, such as the so-called 'Constitutional Movement' or the 'British Democratic Party'. An idea of the attitudes of those involved can be seen from the fact that they apparently did not feel it necessary to honour their financial obligations before going (in this connection it should be understood that Spearhead is an independent publication and not responsible for the National Front's problems nor the NF for its problems).

A few of the above-named units have simply gone defunct. One or two are still in existence as units of the NF.

£384.74 is not a small sum for Spearhead to lose. In fact the loss of it gives us real problems.

Readers could help with the alleviation of these problems by contributing to the Spearhead Fund. We hope eventually to raise all, or nearly all, of the money we have lost through the cavalier attitude of these non-payers by the contributions of our supporters. We hope that you will give generously to this purpose so that our magazine can keep going.

Please address all cheques and postal orders to: Spearhead, Seacroft, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

Buy back issues of Spearhead

ISSUES AVAILABLE

In response to many enquiries about back issues of Spearhead, we are printing here a full list of all those back issues still in stock.

Firstly, we have some very old back issues dating back to the very early days of publication in the 1960s. These are very few in number and are therefore in the way of rarities. For this reason we are selling them at £1 each. We have further back issues from the early to middle 1970s, also in very small quantities, and these are on offer at 50p and 40p each depending on their age. Slightly later issues (of which there are only 1 each) are available at 30p each. From issue no. 115 onwards we are pricing copies at the original price for which they were available.

As these later issues are mostly in ample supply, we are making special offers of quantities at big discounts.

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We can make up bulk packs of a single issue, a selection of so many each of specified issues or just a random pack of various issues. Our bulk rates for these issues (115 to 137) are as follows:-

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6	2	£1
7	3	£1
8	2	£1
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76	2	40p
80	1	40p
81	1	40p
90	1	40p
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114	1	30p
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119	20	20p
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121	12	20p
123	5	20p
124	14	20p
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134	352	30p
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136	909	30p
137	264	30p

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THE POLITICS OF MORALITY AND VICE-VERSA

A PERCEPTIVE OBSERVER of the British scene once remarked that "Indecisive woolliness is the curse of much modern democratic thought."

Our 'freedom of speech'; the 'democracy we all cherish'; the 'liberty of the British people'; these and similar phrases drip off political tongues almost daily - too often in apologia or excuse for government weakness. During the last decade a strange chorus has arisen to attack every measure of control on the ground that it interferes with 'democratic rights'. Nothing is ever said about obligations or responsibilities!

The result has been an overflow of democracy in areas where firm action is needed and in other areas an encroachment on freedom where already too little exists. Marxism in Britain has successfully manipulated freedom into license - the classic weapon for hastening a nation's destruction.

The 1960s produced a social explosion. Some observers consider that the *Lady Chatterley's Lover* case was the fuse to the powder keg. A prominent Labour minister declared that "The permissive society is a civilised society" - thereby revealing an astonishing lack of judgement, while those with greater wisdom maintained the opposite view; these were a tiny but prophetic reminder of decency, standards and values in the face of a headlong rush into porn, drugs and materialism gone mad.

Has the flood of obscene publications, indecent films and glorified unnatural practices helped to improve our society? One need look no further than Denmark for an answer. The siren voices said: "Think liberal! Total freedom means you won't have any sex crimes!" The Danes opened Pandora's Box and the result sent their sexual 'incident' figures through the roof. New depths of depravity were plumbed with audience-participation sex shows so appalling that laws were hastily reintroduced to stem the new license.

Indecisive legislation, political woolliness and a manifest lack of moral backbone in successive governments since the war have compounded the problem in Britain.

The growing evil was first recognised in 1908 but it was not until 1959 that new laws were introduced which helped it to fester. These gave more freedom to deal with subjects in serious works of fiction liable to risk of prosecution under existing obscenity laws. Parliament never intended that the revised framework of law should be commercially exploited in books, magazines, advertisements, plays and the cinema, yet this is what happened.

Does the freer availability of pornography actually do any

by
Adrian T. Cooper

harm? Extensive research by Dr. John Court, the eminent psychologist, proves that it does and reveals in it a direct link with an increase in violent crime. The contention that statistics show an encouraging fall in certain types of offences conveniently overlooks the dramatic rise in offences against the person.

In response to public restiveness, the last Labour administration created the Williams Committee to examine the law on pornography and obscenity. Its recommendations were made known after the Conservatives came to office.

The report is partly a history of successive governments' surrender of responsibility to the porn barons, liberated dupes and motivated revolutionaries. What is more depressing is that the Committee's recommendations are valueless: a string of preposterous proposals that do not bear critical examination. Whether the present Government will adopt them, thereby increasing legal chaos, or will simply pigeon-hole the document and continue to let matters flounder, remains to be seen.

Significantly, in July 1979 Westminster removed the decision about obscenity in printed matter from the Home Office and gave responsibility to the police. Local chief constables have therefore become the judges of what is decent and what is not. The private citizen has no redress in law because the 1967 Criminal Justice Bill prevents obscenity proceedings without police approval. Liberty of the subject falls curiously short in this area!

In attempting to protect both the sale of pornography and the nation's children, Parliament has unbalanced democracy, and the Williams Committee has fallen into the same trap but on a grander scale.

The redefinition of 'obscene' (that overworked word so misused by the left!) is a far more sensible approach to reform than the Committee's proposals and would deal with the worst material in books, magazines and films. A statutory film censorship body representing the nation instead of the cinema industry, and the retention of final responsibility by local authorities for what is shown in their cinemas, are measures that would shield the young, the weak and the impressionable instead of giving encouragement to the red moles and the spiritually wicked in our society.

Britain's new generation plunges into the 1980s through an accelerating barrage of obscenity, a staggering increase in alcoholism and a deluge of drugs. And - who is the Fourth Horseman of the Apocalypse?

The answer lies in the smile on the cold stone face of Marx in Highgate Cemetery.

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